

PROPOSAL TO REFER TO FEDERAL COURT

Presented by Governor Taylor's Attorney to Goebel's Counsel Was

REJECTED BY DEMOCRATS,

Who Desired to Take the Matter to the State Supreme Court—Declared Off.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—For the first time since the shooting of Governor Goebel, there were to-day signs of a peaceful settlement. The signs were few and small, and they have disappeared, but the hole into which they were withdrawn has been left open, and there is a chance that they may reappear. The original proposition looking toward an amicable adjustment came from the Republican side just before noon, when T. L. Edelen, of Frankfort, one of Governor Taylor's attorneys, appeared at the Capitol hotel to hold a conference with Judge Prior, Lewis McQuown and Colonel William Scott, the legal advisors of the Democracy.

After a short talk Mr. Edelen declared that Governor Taylor and the Republican party were anxious to avoid anything that might possibly lead to serious trouble, as the present conditions might do, if nothing was done to prevent it. He was assured by the Democratic attorneys that they were as anxious to save any clash between the parties as the Republicans could be. Mr. Edelen then proposed to submit the case of the rival governors to the Kentucky court of appeals, which he declared, judging by the action of Judge Hazlerigg in swearing in Governor Goebel would probably decide against Governor Taylor. He then wanted the right to submit the matter to the United States supreme court for final settlement. The talk was informal, Mr. Edelen merely stating his position that the opposing attorneys might take the matter under advisement. The lawyers separated with an agreement to meet again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Proposition Rejected. When they met for the second time, Mr. Edelen again submitted his proposition and received the reply that the Democratic attorneys desired to have the matter adjudicated in the state courts. To this Mr. Edelen objected, saying he wished the final settlement to be made in the supreme court at Washington. Mr. Edelen asked for details regarding the seating of Governor Goebel by the joint session last night. As it has been repeatedly announced that the Republicans would claim that the seating of a governor by joint ballot is contrary to the Goebel election law of Kentucky, which provides, the Republicans claim, that the vote shall be taken separately. The Democrats declined to say anything about the meeting. They told Mr. Edelen that the proceedings of the session were written in the journal of legislative proceedings and that he would there find all the information which it was possible to give him.

Mr. McQuown urged the Republicans to concede the election and seating of Governor Goebel, which Mr. Edelen declined to entertain. Both sides were at the end of their respective ropes. Nothing more could be said on either side and the lawyers separated. As they left the room Mr. Edelen intimated that it was possible that he might be able to submit another proposition at some later time. He was given to understand that he would be met half way, and the conference was at an end.

At 3 o'clock Attorney Edelen, of Taylor's counsel, said that all negotiations between Taylor and Goebel attorneys had been declared off, they not being able to agree on any propositions considered.

Slap at the Governor.

Two direct slaps were given Governor Taylor to-day by public officers, who declined to obey orders. The first came from President Rodman, of the Farmers' Bank, which is a state depository. Some vouchers on the bank were signed by Governor Taylor in favor of some of the militia officers, who wanted money for their companies. When they were presented at the bank, payment was refused. President Rodman said that he did not see how he could pay out the money on orders signed by Governor Taylor until he knew for certain who was the actual governor of Kentucky.

The second instance promised for a time to have serious consequences, and trouble may yet arise from it.

Governor Taylor issued a pardon to Douglas Hayes, a convict in the Frankfort penitentiary, who is serving a five years' term for manslaughter, having been sentenced in March, 1899. When the pardon was sent to Warden Lillard, he decided that he could not turn the man loose until he was satisfied regarding the legal status of the governorship. He made no reply to Governor Taylor, but declined to honor the pardon, and informed the penitentiary commissioners of his action. They agreed with the position taken by the warden and the man was held.

The action of Lillard, who is an ardent supporter of Governor Goebel, aroused intense indignation among the Republicans.

"I can do nothing else than hold the man," said the warden.

"The situation is known to everybody, and I cannot assume the responsibility of releasing men on the order of Mr. Taylor, when the legislature has de-

clared specifically that Mr. Goebel is the governor of the state."

When asked if he intended to offer resistance to a detachment of troops, if one should be sent to release Hayes, the warden replied:

"Oh, no. It would not do for me to attempt any such thing as that. I have fourteen guards only, and they could not do much against soldiers."

No answer was returned to Governor Taylor, either by Warden Lillard, or by the board of penitentiary commissioners. His letter was quietly ignored. It is possible that a reply will be made to it to-morrow, but it is not likely. It is now definitely decided that General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, is not to be adjutant general for Governor Goebel, and while it was asserted last night with great positiveness that he had been appointed, it is said to-night that he never was tendered the place. No man has been appointed as yet, but the name of Colonel T. J. Smith, of the Third Kentucky Infantry, is prominently mentioned.

No attention whatever has been paid by the militia to Governor Goebel's orders to return to their homes. It is just as though the order had never been issued. Adjutant General Collier says that no consideration will be given to any orders that may emanate from the Goebel headquarters.

Attempt to Hold Session.

The legislature is making progress. Yesterday, it was hustled around the town and raced through the streets by the military. This morning, a small portion of it was turned back at the gate of the state house grounds when attempt was made to reach the capitol building, this afternoon it reached the door of the building, and as a body it has strong hopes that the next attempt will take them into the legislative chambers. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, printed notices were handed around the lobby of the Capitol hotel, signed by Speaker Trimble, asking all members of the legislature to meet at the west door of the hotel at 5 o'clock, preparatory to holding a session in the capitol building.

It was generally understood that admission would be refused, but the Democrats determined to demand access to the building as a matter of form and to put the Republicans upon record.

At the appointed time, the members fell into line and in column of twos, headed by the tall form of Speaker Trimble, the march was taken up toward the state house grounds.

On both sides and in the rear, came a large crowd. As Speaker Trimble appeared at the gate, which was guarded by two sentries, the soldiers stepped back lowered their bayonets and allowed the speaker to pass through.

"Are you a member of the legislature?" asked one of the sentries.

"I am," replied the speaker, as he started up the brick walk toward the capitol.

The same question was put to the other members as they appeared, and when it came the turn of the crowd, the sentries fired the query at every bunch and every bunch answered in chorus, "I am."

The legislature, which on roll call has 128 members, numbered five hundred up to the time the speaker was at the capitol steps.

Bayonets Confront Them.

Upon the landing at the top of the steps, a long line of soldiers was drawn up, under the command of Captain Horace Cochran. Bayonets were fixed, the men stood firmly, and it was evident to Mr. Trimble that the moment for negotiations had arrived. Approaching the captain, he said:

"We demand admission to the hall. We are members of the legislature and desire to hold a session."

Clerks Leigh, of the house, and Desha, of the senate, also demanded that they be allowed to enter.

"We have orders to admit nobody," replied Captain Cochran.

"We have a right to enter this hall," said the speaker, "and we demand that we be allowed to do so, in order that we may attend to the business of the state."

"I have orders to admit no one, and you cannot go in," was the reply.

The speaker turned around and, standing upon the top step, he said to the crowd:

"We came here to meet as members of the legislature of the state of Kentucky. We are denied admission to the building, and are repelled by force. I do now declare this session of the legislature adjourned, and it will meet subject to my call."

Down the steps went the speaker, and behind him followed the crowd.

Probably Will Hold Session To-day.

There was no sign of disturbance throughout the incident, everything being conducted in an orderly and dignified manner by the legislators. The impromptu members were not so mindful of the dignity of their calling and were inclined to make facetious remarks at the soldiers. There is very little heard now about London, and there seems to be a general feeling among Democrats and Republicans alike that the next regular meeting of the legislature will be held in the capitol building. There has been no announcement of any intention on the part of Governor Taylor, but it seems to have become a tacit belief that he will rescind his action of yesterday before the time set for the meeting at London.

At 5 o'clock Speaker Trimble posted a notice in the office of the Capitol hotel, calling members of the house to meet in one of the hotel parlors. Forty-four members only were present, and this being no quorum, an adjournment was taken. The meeting was not originally intended as much for business purposes as to serve notice on the military that the legislature was able to meet when it chose. The notice was posted in ample time to have allowed the soldiers to prevent the gathering.

The senate also held a short caucus and nominated Senator Carter, of An-

derson county, to be president pro-tem of the senate, a position heretofore held by Goebel.

Anonymous Letters.

Anonymous letters threatening assassination, are going through the mails in considerable numbers. They have been received by the Democratic attorneys, by the Republican attorneys, and by every judge of the court of appeals. They are all practically of one nature, informing the recipient that unless he mends the error of his political ways, he will be shot down. Occasionally somebody threatens to stab, but the general trend of assassination sentiment seems to turn toward gun-powder. Ex-Governor Bradley's house is guarded night and day by soldiers, and even in the daytime the inside blinds on the first floor are kept closed to prevent anybody from being able to fire through the windows with accuracy.

GOEBEL'S CONDITION.

Physicians Differ in Views, But Generally Entertain No Hopes of Ultimate Recovery—Patient Has Sinking Spells, and Balles Less Readily Each Time.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Governor Goebel passed an unfavorable day, although he was fairly comfortable when night came on. He has half a dozen doctors around him, and the reports of his condition vary according to the last physician who leaves his room. One doctor is confident that he will recover, and another generally allows him an hour or two before he breathes his last. His strength is maintained to a great extent by injections. He has had several sinking spells, out of which he was brought with some difficulty. He seemed to rally less readily from each successive collapse, but held his own steadily throughout the afternoon. His kidneys have practically ceased their functions, and slight symptoms of pneumonia have appeared, but have not as yet become so serious as to cause alarm in themselves. The doctors, as a whole, entertain no hopes of his recovery.

Heart Action Weak.

The news from Governor Goebel's room at 11:30 o'clock to-night is serious, and indicates that he may possibly die before morning. The action of the heart has grown weaker, and as circulation through the right lung is retarded by his wound, little blood is received by the heart. Unless the action of the heart becomes stronger, it is feared death will ensue.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

To be Tested in the Kentucky Muddle.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1.—Bishop Lewis W. Burton, of the diocese of Lexington, to-day issued an invitation to all Christian people of this city to assemble in mass service to-morrow in the Christ Church Cathedral for application to Almighty God for "guidance and deliverance in this anxious time of civil disorder and tumult." The meeting was called at the instance of such ministers of central Kentucky as could be reached by telegraph.

NO CALL FOR NATIONAL TROOPS

Has Been Made and None is Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—No call for federal troops has yet been received from Kentucky. Moreover the officials of the war department see no reason to expect an application at this time, certainly, and probably not at all. The official view is that the present contest in Kentucky is purely a state matter, and up to this moment, it presented no features that would warrant the intervention of the United States government.

In all likelihood, the only happening which could induce the ordering of troops into the state would be an assault upon United States property of courts, or mails, or inter-state commerce, and even in such case it is positively declared on the highest military authority that the troops would not be used to further any interests in the state or to meddle in its politics, or for any other purpose than the defense of the United States interests.

DENY TAYLOR'S RIGHT

To Adjourn the General Assembly Under Circumstances.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—At a conference of ex-Governor McCreary, Judge W. S. Pryor, Mr. Lewis McQuown and other prominent attorneys to-day, the question of Mr. Taylor's legal right to adjourn the legislature to meet in London, was formally discussed. The unanimous opinion of the attorneys was announced by McCreary, who said:

"There is nothing in the constitution of Kentucky to authorize the government, at this hour and under existing circumstances, to adjourn the general assembly. And every lawyer that I have heard express an opinion regards his proclamation as a gross usurpation."

"The constitution of Kentucky fixes the date for the regular sessions of the general assembly and says 'Its sessions shall be held at the seat of government except in case of war, insurrection or pestilence when it may, by proclamation by the governor, assemble for the time being elsewhere.'"

"The general assembly is now in session, and under the constitution can remain in session sixty days. Being in regular session, the governor does not have to convene the senators and representatives and fix the places of their meeting, and there is no war, insurrection or pestilence. In case of disagreement between the two houses with regard to adjournment, the governor may adjourn them for not exceeding four months from any enemy or contagious disease, but there must be a disagreement between the two houses, and the power to convene the general assembly is not the power to adjourn it when in session."

OPTIMISTIC FEELING PREVAILS

Among British Troops Over the Queen's Message and Buller's Speech.

BADEN POWELL HEARD FROM.

Has Compelled the Boers to Evacuate Positions and Retire East of Mafeking.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 4:30 a. m.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the house of commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight, 150,000 regulars in South Africa, 7,000 Canadians and Australians and 26,000 South African volunteers, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 211,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there, with the exception of about 15,000 that are en route. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 50,000 men. Wellington at Waterloo, had 35,000 men.

Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done. The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 50,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost and ten thousand are shut up at Ladysmith.

Excluding these, there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea. Why so many effectives have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transport and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details.

It seems as though the whole of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transport and organization, will not explain adequately why, when generals at the front require reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly penetrating to London that large garrisons must be kept in Cape Colony to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as everyone knows, outnumber the British residents three to one.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Natal, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—There is an optimistic feeling in all ranks. The troops are confident of ultimate success. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the queen's message and General Buller's speech, expressing admiration for Gen. Warren's and General Clery's divisions and hoping they would reach Ladysmith in a week.

The natives persist in asserting that General Joubert was killed by a shell outside of Ladysmith.

BULUWAYO, Saturday, Jan. 20.—A message from Colonel Plummer, who was at Gaborone with the Mafeking relief force, says he has received a message from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, January 17, saying:

"All well during the past fortnight. Have been pushing out the trenches towards the enemy's big guns and, January 16, their 94-pounder and high velocity Krupp evacuated their positions and retired eastward of the town, whence they are capable of little damage."

"Have thus pushed the enemy on three sides well out of rifle shot."

"Have opened a new grazing ground for cattle."

"The enemy still has two strong positions on the east side, which we hope to shift with dynamite."

Canon Farrar Criticizes Macrum.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Canon Farrar, who was forced to leave Pretoria with other British clergymen, has arrived in London. With reference to Charles E. Macrum, the former United States consul at Pretoria, Canon Farrar said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Mr. Macrum was one of the last men I saw before leaving. I told him he was taking the wrong side and did not understand American feeling. His chief care seemed to be for his personal safety, and I think it was chiefly on that account that he left in the midst of the crisis. He is not a strong man, and President Kruger may have taken advantage of this. But, when I last saw Mr. Macrum, he was a patriot and loyal American."

"In regard to Blake's so-called volunteers, they are like Mr. Blake, mostly burghers who would have been obliged to fight any way. Mr. Macrum told me there were 5,000 Americans in the Transvaal, most of whom the United States was glad to get rid of."

Pretoria, Canon Farrar added, was provisioned for two years.

The war office, this evening completes its list of the British casualties at Spion Kop, by announcing the names of 215 missing men of various regiments, including 137 members of the Lancashire fusiliers.

WAR TALK

And Criticism of War Office and Government in the British House of Commons—Forces Engaged in South African War.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the house of commons to-day Mr. Balfour, in answer to questions, said that while the military operations were proceeding he

could not answer any inquiry as to the slaughter of the Highlanders at Magerfontein.

Sir Charles Dilke, advance radical, renewed the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address to the speech from the throne. He said he thought no one could deny that the net result had been to kill the belief of the world in Great Britain's ability to conduct a war. The country's military reputation, he added, was never lower, and even now the government failed to grasp the seriousness of the war.

Mr. Wyndham, parliamentary secretary for the war office, who followed, admitted that the government had done its best, considering the limitations of the military system, and welcomed criticism, as the country would thus be enabled to turn to best account the tide of patriotism and the lessons of the war.

Mr. Wyndham again deplored the amendment, which, he asserted, would be "misunderstood by the continental critics, by our fellow subjects in Natal and by our kinsmen in America, who are watching the vicissitudes of the struggle."

As regards the forces engaged, Mr. Wyndham said that exclusive of the eighth division and the fourth cavalry brigade, Great Britain had 142,000 foot and artillery, 3,700 cavalry, 36 siege guns, 38 naval guns, 38 howitzers, 64 batteries of horse artillery and 224 field guns, while the combined forces of the two republics were estimated in 1899 at 59,000 men.

The parliamentary secretary of the war office also said he would have to ask the house for large financial means, in order that the war might be brought to the only possible conclusion and that the system of home defense be put on a sound footing.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS

Causing Much Speculation—More of the Spion Kop Fight—While Buller Crossed the Tugela, He Was None Too Soon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—London papers have little news from South Africa to-day, and there is not much comfort in the little, except that the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith did not despair when they learned of General Buller's second reverse, but were still hopeful and determined. The public does not believe that General Buller's army is capable of relieving Ladysmith, so the talk of a fresh movement does not inspire hope. It is not true, as has been reported, that General Buller has withdrawn all his troops south of the Tugela. His big guns were still at Mount Alice on Sunday, with Lytton's brigade covering them.

According to the latest information, the retirement from Spion Kop was inevitable. When reinforcements and a few guns arrived during the night, the position still held by the British forces was so confined that the various regiments were huddled together, and it was impossible in the darkness to make proper arrangements to meet the storm of shell and bullets that the daylight would bring upon them.

The campaign in Cape Colony does not develop rapidly. The Boers at Colesburg, Steynsburg and Stormberg seem to be content if they can keep the British troops in check while Cronje operates between Modder river and Kimberley, holding Methuen quiet while the Boers bombard the Diamond city.

Dr. Leyds' popularity in Berlin seems to be waning. The London papers say he is to hold another conference with Count Von Buelow, the German foreign minister.

The alarm over the alleged defenselessness of the British Isles increases. The London Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Portsmouth, saying:

"In the naval circles of Portsmouth there is a strong impression that before long the government will mobilize the reserve squadron and commission several cruisers to be added to it. This impression is borne out by the fact that the naval officers who are unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on active service at short notice."

The work on ships in hand at Portsmouth is being pushed with all speed. Only the most necessary repairs on several cruisers, now refitting, have been taken in hand.

"That the Channel squadron should at the last moment have been retained in British waters, instead of being sent direct to Gibraltar, is also considered a sign that some important step may be taken. The squadron remains for ten days or a fortnight at Bantry, and then proceeds to Suda Bay or Gibraltar."

Orders Misunderstood.

Advices from Spearman's camp say that General Warren's retreating force crossed the Tugela river without the loss of a single man, but got away none too soon, a Boer fifteen-pounder firing at the cavalry column as it was retreating. The Boers are mounting another big gun to fire on Ladysmith.

Men who were on the fighting line at Spion Kop describe the fierceness of the Boer attack and the terrific havoc wrought by the enemy's shells. When the Boers were first seen they were one thousand yards away. They then decurled into a hollow. When next it was possible to see them they were only seventy yards off, and the foremost British line sought shelter behind the rocks.

At this stage the first Boer shell burst and the order was given for one regiment to retire to the edge of the kopje, where there was more cover. The order was misinterpreted by some of the foremost trenches, who fell back. The Boers seized this opportunity and rushed at the trenches, capturing a few men. This mistake was soon observed; a bayonet charge followed and the Boers fled. Two of the Boer Macrim-Nordenfeldts commenced to drop shells among the British, doing terrible damage. The Boer riflemen, noticing the havoc wrought, attempted to creep close up on two occasions, only to be driven back with loss. As they retreated, they appealed to the British to surrender. The response was a volley. The formation of the hill top is like a table, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. The shorter side alone was available for rifle fire. The firing party which responded to the Boer attack was necessarily small. The remainder of the British force was scattered about, seeking shelter.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE IS PROMULGATED

Mr. Sibley Warned Silver Democrats of the House That They Had Departed From

THE FAITH OF THE FATHERS

As Promulgated by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Tyler, Polk and Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who attained great prominence in the Fortieth Congress, by his earnest championship of free silver, assailed his Democratic colleagues to-day for their opposition to expansion, in a speech that made the floor and galleries roar.

Mr. Sibley has recanted his views on free silver and is now generally out of line with his colleagues on the Democratic side. He insisted to-day that expansion was an original Democratic doctrine, promulgated by Jefferson and adhered to by Madison, Jackson, Tyler, Polk and Buchanan. In eloquent language, he pictured the destiny of the United States carrying the arts of peace and story of the cross to the remotest corners of the globe. Mr. Sibley received an impressive demonstration when he closed.

The remainder of the debate to-day was uninteresting. It touched the questions of mediation in the Transvaal war, lynchings in the south and the jury law in Hawaii. Not much progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill, which was under consideration.

IN THE SENATE.

New Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Nearly the entire morning hour in the senate to-day was occupied by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.), in the discussion of the report of Secretary Gage concerning his transactions with the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.), then delivered an extended speech on the pending financial measure. He vigorously opposed the proposition that the country should go to the gold standard.

Daniel M. Randall, of Indiana, and Charles G. Bennett, of New York, were sworn in as sergeant-at-arms and secretary of the senate, respectively.

CHANCE FOR REPUBLICAN

To Become Captain of Capitol Police. Movements of West Virginia Congressmen—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. A. P. Garden, captain of the capitol police, to-day tendered his resignation of the position, and it was accepted. The senior lieutenant of the force was designated to succeed Captain Garden. The reorganization of the senate, the election of secretary and sergeant-at-arms, naturally carries with it a number of changes, and the position of captain of police, to which Mr. Garden was appointed under a Democratic administration, is considered as belonging to the party in power.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ellingham, of Wheeling, left here to-day for Florida. They were guests at Willards during their stay in the city.

Representative Dayton, together with a number of the members of the house committee on naval affairs, is in Philadelphia, inspecting shipbuilding facilities.

Representative Dovener will accompany the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce to Philadelphia, Saturday, to inspect the commercial museum its exhibits and its methods of work.

General George W. Curtin, of Braxton county, W. Va., well known to most of the citizens of the state, is in the city, accompanied by Mrs. Curtin. They will remain several days.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

Shows Decrease of \$8,663,780 for January.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business January 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,125,336,127, a decrease as compared with last month of \$8,663,780. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$1,026,863,050; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,238,410; bearing no interest, \$390,062,740; total, \$1,415,127,200. This amount, however, does not include \$718,048,603 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, \$408,496,505; silver, \$502,043,717; paper, \$99,413,615. Bonds, deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$109,475,123; total \$1,039,428,940, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$790,857,583, which leaves a net cash balance on hand of \$248,496,957.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable; cloudy Saturday.

For West Virginia—Fair and warmer Friday; increasing cloudiness Saturday; variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner of Market and Schnepp streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 32 d. m. 1

9 a. m. 35 d. m. 1

12 m. 38 d. m. 1

3 p. m. 40 d. m. 1

6 p. m. 38 d. m. 1

9 p. m. 35 d. m. 1

12 m. 32 d. m. 1

Weather—Fair.